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CHEMICAL EXPERTS HEARD.

MEYER QUESTIONS OF THE DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL HINT

THEY GIVE TESTIMONY IN THE TRIAL OF

AT SEVERAL LINES OF DEFENCE-JUDGE BARRETT'S SIGNIFICANT LANGUAGE.

Further expert testimony was produced by the prosecution in the case of Dr. Meyer yesterday and the State rested. The medical part of the case has been threefold in character. Two physicians, distinguished as pathologists, have given evidence as to the general condition of the body of the man of whom Meyer is accused of killing, with a colorless result. That is to say, beyond showing that the body and its organs were in a fairly good state of preservation three months after death, their testimony had no great weight. As indicating the cause of death, it was not at all significant. This is not important, either to the prosecution or to the defence, because there is no issue between them as to the fact that Baum died from a disease, whether dysentery or arsenical and antimonial poisoning, which has an irritating effect on the entire gastro-intestinai tract. The pathological examination of the embranous lining of the stomach proved nothing. They were not, however, examined with a microscope, and the evidence of the physicians all tends to support the claims that there may have been considerable inflammation at the time of death without evidence to the naked eye three months after death.

ANTIMONY AND ARSENIC FROM THE BODY.

The chemical experts supplied the proofs of second part of the State's medical case and they brought into court substances which they said were antimony and arsenic, and which they declared they had obtained from the body of the man Baum. The third branch of this general subject occupied yesterday's session. It was treated by Dr. Peabody and Prof. Wood, of Philadelphia, experts on materia medica and therapeutics, and it was their function to explain the effect on Baum of the poisonous min erals that had been extracted from his organs by the chemists. Their evidence was interng and powerful against the prisoner. They had no doubt that Baum had died as the direct result of the antimony and arsenic, and they gave many reasons for this opinion.

The questions of the defendant's counsel hinted at several lines of defence. They sought to make it appear, in the first place, that these doctors were not familiar with cases of antimonial poisoning that resulted fatally, and in no sense familiar with the action on the human system of both antimony and arsenic acting at the same time. The object of this line of questioning was to cast oubt on their ability to testify with that certainty which was necessary to justify a verdict against the prisoner. It was sought to make it appear, too, that Baum's trouble might have been dysentery, and that the presence of the arsenic nony after death could be accounted for by the fact of a post-mortem injection, or if not by a post-mortem intrusion. This would involve the belief that death was not a part of the scheme to swindle the insurance companies, but that it resulted accidentally and because of physical idiosyncrasies which rendered the extra powerful dose of croton oil he had taken so terrible in its action as to cause death in spite of efforts to check it. In all probability this will prove to be the theory of the defendant's case. DR. WOOD A STRONG WITNESS.

Dr. Wood proved to be a strong witness in the ame respects that had distinguished Chittenden, of Yale. He was a scientist and not a policeman. Moreover, he did not seem to be testifying to vindicate his own opinion, but Antimony and arsenic were found in each, though simply for the truth's sake. The great difficulty in varying proportions in the different organs and with medical experts is that they seem to be so in varying proportions to each other. The chemical analysis as a whole disclosed the presence of about of opinion that they appear to be more anxious about their personal reputation than about the life of the prisoner at the bar, and that they seem to want to vindicate the State's theory of a crime more than to reach the simple truth, without regard to its effect on individuals. It requires a man great enough to appreciate the limitations of human knowledge, big enough to concede that what is called wisdom is generally the issue of speculations and argument rather than demonstration and wise enough to understand that equal and exact justice is of more importance than professional opinion. Professor Wood was such a man, and the result was that his evidence told against Meyer with especial strength, because it was given with such sincerity and such reservation.

But it was not doubted by either of the experts that Baum's death was due to poison ad-

ministered in rapidly succeeding toxic doses. Mr. Nicoll's hypothetic question was offered essential facts in evidence, including those events at the flat of which Muller, the informer, is the only witness. In the second he eliminated Muller's testimony where it was uncorroborated. But the answer to both questions was the same—that Baum had died of the in two ways. The first gave a history of the poisons, antimony and arsenic, found in his organs by the chemists, and that the amount of poison extracted, though only a small part of what must have been present in his system, was sufficient, if administered in small doses, quickly succeeding one another, to pro-duce death. And from this judgment neither of the experts was unsettled.

MR. CHANLER'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE. Mr. Brooke succeeded in inducing Judge Barrett to consent to an adjournment at 4 o'clock instead of 7, in order that he and his associates might have an opportunity to examine the State's case in preparation for Mr. Chanler's opening. Mr. Chanier is the young gentleman, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanier, who has interested himself in Meyer's case and who is said to be paying the expenses of the trial. Mr. Chanier is a lawyer, and a man probably of some wealth. At all events he has often

FINE FURNITURE.

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While nearly every one is hunting for suitable Christmas Presents it should not be forgotten that Geo. C. Plint Co., Nos. 104, 106 and 108 West Fourteenth street, has a Co. Nos. 104, 196 and 108 West Fourteenth street, has a very large stock of furniture from which to select. This does not mean that this popular house has simply the regular line of everyday household needs. It means that the firm carries in its splendid rooms sil this and a varied assortment of other things made especially for the glad Christmas time, and is selling them at prices that it confidently believes are unparalleled in the New-York

They are made, too, from the firm's own special deigns, and cannot be obtained at any other establishment the city. This is true of a large and varied assortment piled that, in his judgment, the cause of death was the antimony and arsenic found and extracted by the chemists. Then Mr. Nicoll eliminated the three propositions and asked the doctor what was the cause of death in his opinion without reference to the testimony, about the croton oil, the tartar emetic, the arsenic and the physician's unadministered medicine, and the doctor said still that it was the antimony and the arsenic found by the chamists.

in the city. This is true of a large and varied assortment of corner chairs, fancy tables, five o'clock tea tables in all woods and tasteful designs. There are also music cabinets, sideboards, extension tables, bookcases, desks and hundreds of fine things that everybody wants. If one's taste runs to the antique there are old chairs and other furniture used by the forefathers of the country. Also tastefully upholstered parlor suits, elegant bedroom sets, etc., which are going at a great reduction on regular prices. In fact, one can find in this large and complete establishment whatever may be desired in the way of regular furniture and novelities suitable for gifts. This house is making a greater display this year than over, and is giving every purchaser satisfaction.

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Tie clasp, 75c. Scarf pins, 50c. Menthols, \$2.25. Emeries, \$1. Garters, \$2.50. Suspenders, \$3.50. Scissors, \$2.75. Book marks, 25c. IT PROVIDES FOR COINING THE SEIGNIORAGE Penholders, \$1. Penknives, \$2. Hat pins, 50c. Send for catalogue.

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sistent with the use of antimony and arsenic in

and recovered from? A.—One hundred and integrains
Q.—But only from two to three grains were claimed to be found in the body of Baum? A.—
That's true.
Q.—What is the largest dose of antimony that within your knowledge has been taken by a human being and recovered from? A.—Four hundred and seventy-eight grains.
Q.—But only from six to ten grains were found in the body of Baum? A.—Yes, but it isn't so much how many grains are taken as how thoroughly they are distributed through the system. In the case I have mentioned, the arsenic and antimony, having been swallowed, were almost immediately ejected and practically none was absorbed.
Q.—How many causes of arsenical poison have you ever seen? A.—About half a dozen.
Q.—How many of combined arsenical and antimonial? A.—None.
Q.—Then all you know about such a case as Baum's is what you have read? A.—I never met with such a case.
Q.—What are the characteristic symptoms of a case of antimonial poisoning? Inflammation of the alimentary canal, of the liver, the kidneys and the heart, excitement of the nervous system, prostration and nausea.
Q.—And what of arsenical poison? A.—Substantially the same with a high temperature. Severe pains in the abdomen, bloody and mucilaginous movements.
Q.—Are not these also the symptoms of acute

DETAILS OF THE DAY'S SESSION

MR. NICOLL'S LONG HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION-

THE DEFENCE PROMISES TO CLOSE

Dr. Peabody, who had been on the stand when court adjourned Wednesday night, resumed his place there when it met yesterday morning. The

had already been paved for the submission to

of the State's hypothetical question. In its

month of August, 1891, he had been carefully

examined by three physicians in the city of Chi-

examination he was found to be in perfect health accepted by four different companies. He temperate in his habits, both as to eating

and drinking, and used tobacco in moderation. When he came to New-York, in the latter part

of February, 1892, he was in the enjoyment of good health. About the ninth day of March, 1892, he

prescription was ever put up or taken. On the night of the same day he was attended by the same

physician, to whom he complained of a frequent desire to defecate; of nausea, but no vomiting; exces-sive thirst, and colicky griping pains, and of straining

at stool. On examination the doctor found his tem perature about 102 degrees, pulse 100, tongue furred

and moist, abdomen rigid, and that the stools con sisted of mucus, blood and faecal matter. He was

visited by the same physician every day there-after until the day of his death, and on two oc-

casions by another physician in company with the first. The symptoms described above continued, and gradually became more accentuated. During

and gradually became more accentuated. During the last ten days of his life the emaciation of the patient, which had been gradual before, became very marked. He had cold perspiration, his voice became feeble, he complained of pains in the calves of his lega, in his back and head, and burning

pains in the eyes. His tongue was red and glazed, his pulse was small and weak, and a day or two

before his death he had a temperature of 103 de grees. The stools now were gelatinous and green

ish, and as he approached his death he showed

not embalmed, and was buried in a cloth-covered wooden casket surrounded with an outer box, in

Evergreens Cemetery, on the second day of April, 1892. It was disinterred on the sixth day of July,

1892, and brought to New-York City, where an au-topsy was performed. The body was very emaci-

tops was performed. The body was taked, but, externally, in a fair state of preserva-tion. An examination was made of the organs, but no gross lesions sufficient to account for death were found. The spleen was natural in size, and

there was no cirrhosis of the liver. A special ex-amination was made of the intestines for dysenteric

ulcerations and lesions of typhoid fever, but with negative results. The heart was normal in size

to permit any microscopic examination.
"The stomach and its contents, the intestines and

their contents, the liver and spleen, together with

neys, heart and brain, with a portion of the muscle

six to ten grains of antimony calculated as tartar emetic, and of two to three grains of arsenic calcu-

lated as arsenious oxide. The greater portion of these were found in the alimentary tract and liver,

and only a trace of antimony was found in the

kidneys and muscle, very little more in the brain, but a larger portion in the heart. Assuming these facts, what, in your opinion, was the cause of this man's death?"

THREE PROPOSITIONS TO BE ADDED.

Nicoll said that there were three other propositions he desired to add to this statement of his

hypothetical question. All of the questions that had thus far been put had reference to a state of facts

which was in evidence, not only by the story of Kirfel, the informer, but by the independent evi-

dence of many other witnesses. The three proposi-

alone was a witness. The first was that on March

11 Baum took a large dose of croton oil, which was wed immediately by 'liness; that on or about

the 19th or 20th day of March a white powder, said

by the man who gave it to be "brechweinstein"

offence alleged against Meyer were an attempt

to defraud an insurance company, it would be impossible to deny that the State had produced evi-

dence tending to corroborate the charge; but the specific charge was murder, and it was claimed that

the defendant, by his own hand and with the de

the detendant, by ms own hand and with the de-liberate intent to commit murder, had deprived Lud-wig Brandt of his life by means of poison. Now it did not tend to corroborate Kirfel's story as to

Meyer's murderous acts to prove the presence of polson in the stomach of the dead man, because

Mulier and not Meyer might be the murderer as well as not, and it could not be denied that every

the chemists.

Mr. O'Sullivan cross-examined the doctor as to the meaning of the symptoms in Baum's case.

The doctor insisted that they were entirely con-

Without waiting for the doctor to reply, Mr.

fluid from the abdomen and thorax, the kid

eme emaciation and prostration. The body was

first form Mr. Brooke made no other than a formal objection. In full it was as follows: "A man twenty-six years of age died in this city on the thirtieth day of March, 1892. During cago for insurance on his life, and after a thorough

Q.—Then how do you know he due to the chemists found them.

Q.—Then if it is proved that they entered his body after death, you would not be sure that he did not die of acute dysentery, would you?

A.—Yes, because they were so thoroughly distributed throughout the system, and because they were not found in the places where they would have to be if they had effected a post-mortem entrance.

Q.—Can't you be mistaken? A.—Certainly, as readily as any other man.

Mr. O'Sullivan-I quite agree with you. You say that in cases of arsenical and antimonial poison there is more or less inflammation of the entire gastro-intestinal tract? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did not the pathological examinations in Baum's case develop the fact that there was no such inflammation? A.—No; they did not develop that there was not the revidence of such inflammation may have become so indistinct as not to be readily seen.

health. About the ninth day of March, 1892, he took two doses of salts. On the same day he visited a physician, to whom he complained of intermittent diarrhoea, with slight pains in the abdomen. The physician prescribed powders containing optim and bismuth, but there is no evidence that the prescription was aver put up or taken. On the

Mr. O'Sullivan occupied two hours in going over these subjects again and again. The Court was tired, the jury was fired, the witness was tired, the District-Attorney was fired; but Mr. O'Sullivan was as fresh as a daisy when the Court Intervened to say that it seemed to him that the witness's knowledge of the subject had been fairly well exhausted. "Yes, sir," said Mr. O'Sullivan, think it is myself,"

essor Wood was the last of the experts. He ved in Philadelphia and was a professor nateria medica and therapeutics at the University of Pennsylvania. He had written various books on which had gone into many editions. He had practised medicine since 1862; was a member of a great list of scientific societies and had given evior five cases of arsenical poison and three of antimonial. He said that antimony had been a comonly used poison many years ago, but that its pothetical question in both forms and in each case the Doctor answered that in his opinion the cause of death was the action of the antimony and the arisenic, and, as to the second form of the question, he added that the croton oil aggravated the action of the other and severer irritants. His reason for this opinion was that the symptoms during life were consistent with the action of antimony and arsenic administered in toxic doses, and that the amount of arsenic and antimony found in the body after death was sufficient to cause death, and he therefore believed that the effect was the result of the cause. He admitted that in antimonial cases the temperature was supposed to be low, but he therefore believed that the effect was the result of the cause. He admitted that in antimonial cases was sufficiently explained by the presence of arsenic, of which a high temperature was a characteristic symptom. He had never met with a case of poisoning by arsenic and antimony combined, but it was impossible that they could act in any other way than by argaranting one another's effects.

On cross-examination Dr. Wood admitted that his knowledge of the action of poisons was derived whose knowledge of the action of poisons was derived whose knowledge of the action of poisons was derived whose knowledge was at all considerable was whose knowledge of the action of poisons was derived at the meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee held to-day, but when the committee desired a full attendance before acting, and this could not be had without the presence of Mr. Teller, or many the processing that th pothetical question in both forms and in each case and in general appearance, and the valves of the heart were normal. The kidneys were normal in size, and showed no naked eye lesions, and their capsules were not adherent. The bladder was nearly empty. The organs were too far decomposed to permit any microscopic according to

chiefly from reading, and he said that every man's was whose knowledge was at all considerable or of any especial value, because cases of poisoning were not so frequent as that any one man's experience was as informing as the experience of thousands collected and told in the classical works. He did not regard it as especially significant that the pathological examinations of the organs of Raum's body after death did not discover inflammation. That argued little, if anything Mr. O'Sullivan questioned the doctor about his relation to the preparation of Mr. Nicoli's hypothetical question, and discovered rather more than he wanted. I received a copy of Mr. Nicoli's question substantially in the form in which it has been read here, 'said the doctor, 'about a week ago. Yesterday Mr. Nicoli asked my advice as to its form, and I answered his questions.

Q.—Oh, you made some suggestions, did you?

A. Yes.

asked my advice as to its form, and t answered his questions.

Q-Oh, you made some suggestions, did you?

A-Yes.

Q-And they were adopted, of course? A-Yes.

Q-Well, what parts of the question did you advice cause him to insert or amend? A-None.

Q-None? A-None.

It told him that if there were no such evidence, it would still be clear, from the general facts of the case, that death had been caused by the action of the arsenical and anti-montal poleons, and that, in my judgment, it did not strengthen his question or the effect of the inevitable answer to say anything about the croton oil or the alleged fact that the polsons had been administered by a particular man.

Q-Ah, is not your answer to that question based chiefly on the fact that the chemists found the polson? A-Of course it is, and on their account of the manner of its distribution. The pathological symptoms of the case might be otherwise accounted for When I have had polson cases brought under my observation I should not have known positively that the illness was due to poison, if I had not been told that poison had been taken or if I had not examined the substances elected from the patient.

Q-Then the symptoms and condition of the body are gractically useless to determine whether the cause of death is natural or poisonous? A-Not useless but not at all conclusive.

Q-Then would you modify your answer to the hypothetical question on proof being afforded you that the poisons found in the body were put there after death? A-No; because even if that were true it would not satisfy me that antimony and arrenic had not been administered to that man before death. The distribution of the poisons in this case, combined with the

physician was purchased but not administered.

To each of these propositions Mr. Brooke carnestly discented, and he read from numerous law books to show that it was not only necessary to corroborate the testimony of an informer, but that it was necessary that the corroboration should tend to confirm the vital charge itself. He said that if

THE DEFENCE TO CLOSE TO-MORROW Dr. Wood was permitted to retire and Frank Snyder, the driver of the hearse in which Baum's body was conveyed from the Thirteenth-st, flat to Evergreens Cemetery, took his place. His testimony proved that fact, and also that he had come to the cemetery and had dug up the bouy in July last and had conveyed it to Undertaker Kipp's Muiler and not Meyer might be the murderer as well as not, and it could not be denied that every self-act in evidence, aside from Kirfel's story, was proof against Kirfel as strongly as it was proof against Meyer. The positions of the informer and the defendant might be reversed and there would not be a line in evidence that would require the slightest change to be consistent with their reversed positions.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

Judge Barrett said that even if Mr. Brooke's contention were entirely correct so far as it was a statement of fact, it would not interfere with the circumstance that the prosecution had produced the evidence tending to confirm the informer in the evidence tended to corroborated it is substance. He allowed the question as added to by Mr. Nicoll's three propositions and the doctor replied that, in his judgment, the cause of death by the chemists. Then Mr. Nicoll eliminated the

HE TOOK NOTHING.

The office boy wanted a job in an office, and he was bound to be well recommended.

"Well," asked his prospective employer, after asking a number of questions as to his qualifications, "are you honest?"

"You bet I am."

"You won't lie."

"No, sir."

"No, sir."

"No, eir. Why, at the last place I was I didn't even take a vacation."

MORE SILVER LEGISLATION

MR. VOORHEES INTRODUCES A RILL IN THE SENATE.

AND RENEWING SILVER PURCHASES-THE

Washington, Dec. 14.-Senator Voorhees took to-day a first step toward making good his promises of last summer that, the unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act once secured, he would try in all seriousness to "do something to benefit silver." Many of Mr. -What is the largest dose of arsenic which in your knowledge a human being has taken recovered from? A.—One hundred and fifty gramme, and the more sceptical boldly asserted that the passage of the Wilson Repeal bill would end all possible hope of further financial legislation by the LIIId Congress. Mr. Cleveland's frank disapproval of any further tinkering with the silver problem conveyed to Congress in his recent annual message confirmed the Democratic

> ing prophecies and sanguine promises. The Indiana statesman does not seem discouraged, however, by Mr. Cleveland's blunt notice that no further silver legislation will be welcome

aged, however, by Mr. Cleveland's blunt notice that no further silver legislation will be welcome during this Administration, and he brought forward to-day with some confidence a measure which proposes, after coining all the seigniorage now in the Treasury arising from purchases under the Bland and Sherman acts, actually to renew silver-bullion purchases and silver coinage at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month. The bill introduced also provides for the withdrawal of all notes and gold pieces of a smaller denomination than \$10 and the Issue of silver coins or silver certificates to replace them. Finally it authorizes another international conference for the purpose of fixing, if possible, a universal ratio between silver and gold.

Mr. Voorhees's new bill does not differ materially from the so-called Carlisle-Gorman "compromise," which, though approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and accepted in good faith by thirty-eight of the forty-five Democrats in the Senate, was unceremoniously thrown overboard by President Cleveland because of the unyleiding opposition to it of the Republican supporters of repeal. The proposition to coin the seiniorage and to resume bullion purchases is not likely to commend itself now any more favorably to friends of sound finance than it did in October, and it is, perhaps, not too much to say that Mr. Voorhees will find the abortive "compromise" of the extra session as difficult to force upon Congress and the Executive this winter as it was during the exciting struggle of last fall. The bill will go to the Committee on Finance, which may or may not take time to report it before beginning its prospective wrestle with "Tariff Reform."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. FOR CHANGES IN POSTAL METHODS-THE ARI

ZONA STATEHOOD BILL.

Washington, Dec. 14.-The monotonous round of roll calls in the effort to secure a quorum, and then to induce that quorum to take up the Arizona En-abling act, consumed both the time and the pa-tience of the House to-day. Finally General Wheeler said that as it was evident that the Republicans were fillbustering, he would move that the House adjourn, and the motion prevailed.

The only important action in the House previous to calling up this question was the passage of a bill from the Dockery Commission, abolishing the postal note, reducing the fees for money orders and providing for a more expeditious way of handling accounts in the Postoffice Department. The schedule of money-order fees proposed by this bill is as follows: Not exceeding \$2.50, 3 cents: from \$2.50 to \$6, 5 cents; from \$5 to \$10, 8 cents: from \$2.50 to \$6, 5 cents; from \$5 to \$10, 8 cents: from \$2.50 to \$6, 10 cents; from \$2.50 to \$50, 12 cents: from \$2.50 to \$10, 8 cents: from \$2.50 to \$10, 8 cents: from \$2.50 to \$10, 8 cents: from \$2.50 to \$10, 8 cents: from \$2.50 to \$10, 8 cents: from \$2.50 to \$2.50 to \$10, 8 cents: from \$2.50 to \$10, 8 cents: f calling up this question was the passage of a

could not be had without the presence of Mr. Teller, who is now on his way from Mexico, where he has been studying the silver question. Mr. Teller will be in his seat Monday, and an effort will be

made to dispose of this nomination then. So far there has been no effort to test the sense of the committee on this most important nomination. There was nothing to-day but an unusual amount of talk, and the reading of some letters from New-York people, both for and against the confirmation of Mr. Hornblower. While it is as-serted by leading members of the committee that Mr. Hornblower will be confirmed soon, the time was consumed in an attempt on the part of Demo-

Mr. Hornblower will be confirmed soon, the time was consumed in an attempt on the part of Democrats to draw out Republicans, and a counter-effort on the part of Republican members of the committee to compel a disclosure of views on the other side. The Republican members will vote for a favorable report, but state that if there is to be any trouble over the nomination the Democrats must settle their own disputes without Republican aid. The policy of Mr. Hill appears to be to post-pome action as long as possible, but it does not seem as if action could be postponed much longer than Monday next, when the regular meeting of the committee will be held.

The nomination of Mr. Poucher to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, which was referred to the same committee, was not discussed to-day, but will be called up by the chalrman at the next meeting. A pretty fight is on, however, as an outgrowth of the appointment of Judge Stand, of Baltimore. The South Carolina delegation in Congress, with the pisce on the Federal bench in the IVth Judicial District held by the late Judge Bond, of Baltimore. The Suth Carolina delegation in Congress, with the possible exception of Mr. Brawley, is up in arms over the appointment, and Senator irby will conduct the flight in the Senate. Mr. Butter will defend the Administration. The opposition to Judge Simonton is on personal grounds. He is said to have offended the Tillman faction in a number of decisions recently rendered in his South Carolina circuit. The most prominent case of this kind was one concerning the rights of railroads under the Interstate Commerce act, in which he decided that the State could not control their operations and prevent them from bringing whiskey into the State. A written protest against the appointment, signed by a number of Representatives, will be hald before the committee, but the indications are that Judge Simonton will be confirmed without much delay.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Washington, Dec. 14.-The Senate has confirmed Washington, Dec. 4.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:
Charles W. Dabney, jr., of Tennessee, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.
Commodore Francis M. Ramsay to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department,
Marcellus L. Davis, of Arkansas, United States
Consul at Merida, Mexico.
John R. Proctor, of Kentucky, to be Civil Service
Commissioner. Commissioner.
Eugene T. Chamberlain, of New-York, Commissioner of Navigation.

MINOR BUSINESS IN THE SENATE. Washington, Dec. 14.—In the Senate to-day the House bill for the repeal of the Federal Election laws was reported back from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with a minority report from Senators Hoar, Mitchell (Orc.), Higgins and Chandler, and was placed on the calendar.

A resolution for the appointment of a select committee on the Foots.

mittee on the Ford's Theatre disaster and the c mittee on the Ford's Theatre disaster and the compensation to be allowed to the sufferers was discussed for two hours and finally agreed to.

At the close of the day's session the question of the exclusion of the general public from the Senate chamber and from one of the elevators gave rise to a rather breezy discussion, in which Mr. Blackburn, the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, avowed himself as the sole authority for the order and defended its propriety. Mr. Pefer's resolution on the subject was referred to the Committee on Rules, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

TO EXTERMINATE A WESTERN PEST. Washington, Dec. 14.-Senator Hansbrough, of

North Dakota, will ask for a small appropriation of \$1,000,000 to destroy an enemy in comparison with of \$1,000,000 to destroy an enemy in comparison with which, he says, the ravages of pleure-pneumonia become insignificant. About fifteen years ago the Russian thistie was brought to this country in some flaxesed by an immigrant who settled in the Northwestern country. Since that time the pest has spread until it to-day covers and infests an erea aggregating 25,000 square miles. This area is in the most fertile portions of North and South Dakota, Nobraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. It is a cactus in character, and so full of thorny spikes that nothing can penetrate it. It must be cut out to spread will, Mr. Hansbrough says, cause the soil



of some of the finest of these Western countles to become barren and fruitless.

MR. LYMAN NO LONGER PRESIDENT. MR. PROCTOR NOW AT THE HEAD OF THE CIVIL

SERVICE COMMISSION. Washington, Dec. 14.—Commissioner Lyman, of the Civil Service Commission, has resigned as president of the commission, and has beeen succeeded in the presidency by Commissioner Proctor. Mr. Lyman will remain a member of the commission. It was stated to-day by Commissioners Roosevelt and Proctor that Mr. Lyman's resignation was entirely voluntary, and that no suggestion or intimation on the subject had been received from President Cleveland.

THEIR RESIGNATIONS CALLED FOR. THE PLACE OF NAVAL OFFICER WILLIS AMONG

OTHERS WANTED BY MR. CARLISLE. Washington, Dec. 14.—Secretary Carilele to-day, by direction of the President, called for the resigna-

tions of twenty-four Presidential officers in the Treasury service. The names are as follows: Theodore B. Willis, Naval Officer at New-York; Theodore B. Willis, Naval Officer at New-York;
Joseph C. Biglin, Assistant Appraiser, New-York;
O. C. Bosbyshell, Superintendent of Mint, Philadelphia; Charles F. Kimball, Appraiser, Detroit;
Mich.; Eben F. Rand, Appraiser, Portland, Me.;
W. H. Alexander, Surveyor of Customs, Omaha,
Neb.; H. C. McArthur, Surveyor of Customs, Idncoln, Neb.; John J. Ridgeway, Surveyor of Cusoms, Philadelphia; Amor Smith jr., Surveyor Customs, Cincinnati; Milton Weidler, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Oregon; John Ingle, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vespels, Evansville, Ind.; Thomas J. Powers, Navai Officer, Philadelphia; E. R. Gunby, Collector of Customs, Tampa, Fla.; Robert Smalls, Collector of Customs, Beaufort, S. C.; J. H. Devereaux, Collector of Customs, Brunswick, Ga.; Robert Hancock, Jr., Collector of Customs, Newberne, S. C.; T. Jefferson Jarrett, Collector of Customs, Petraburg, Va.; Thomas V. Cooper, Collector of Customs, Philadelphia; William J. Hopper, Collector of Customs, Perth Amboy, N. J.; John Price, Collector of Customs, Somers, Point, N. J.; Franklin B. Goss, Collector of Customs, Remarkable, Mass.; John H. Cozzens, Collector of Customs, Newport, R. I.; John M. Isaliey, Surveyor of Customs, Newport, R. I.; John M. Isaliey, Surveyor of Customs, Newport, R. I.; John M. Isaliey, Surveyor of Customs, Newport, R. I.; John M. Isaliey, Surveyor of Customs, Albany, N. Y.; John Febrenbatch, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, Clincinnati. Customs, Cincinnati; Milton Weidler, Collector of Cinemnati.

Secretary Carlisle to-days appointed Edwin H.

Correy, of New-York, Deputy Collector of Customs
at New-York, at \$1,000 a year, in place of Charles
A. Burr, resigned.

Theodore B. Willis, of Brooklyn, Naval Officer of this port, has held office for four years under of this port, has held office for four years under appointment by President Harrison. He assumed the duties of the office in October, 1839, but his term really extends until January, as he was con-firmed in that month. Mr. Willis is an active Re-publican and was formerly Supervisor of the First Ward. He was chairman of the Republican Cam-paign Committee in 1837 and 1838. He is a mem-ber of the Brooklyn Union League Club and the Brooklyn Republican Club.

THE TREASURY REPORT NEXT TUESDAY. Washington, Dec. 14.-Secretary Carlisle's report will, it is semi-officially stated, be sent to Congress next Tuesday.

STRIKERS AND EMPLOYERS FIRM.

PUBLIC AID SOUGHT FOR OLNEYVILLE OPERA-TIVES-NO CHANGE IN THE DAN-BUSY SITUATION.

Providence, Dec. 14.-The unemployed Olneyville operatives have determined to apply to the public poor department for relief, and to-day a petition to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this city is being circulated for signatures. It sets forth that the persons are in need and can be no longer that the persons are in need and can be apported by private charity. There is no change in the situation. Chairman McGuy returned from Woonsocket this morning, where he had collected over \$300 and had received promises of weekly ald. He says that the action of the Flotcher manager. ment is locking out the help after an alleged agreement had been reached has aroused sympathy for ment is locking out the help after an aloged agreement had been reached has aroused sympathy for the strikers, and he is receiving promises of aid from various sources. No manifesto to the nublic has been issued, but there is one in preparation. Danbury, Conn. Dec. 14.—There is still no change in the lockout situation, and both sides are firm. It is reported that Brothwell & Co. will reover their factory Monday as an independent shop, lie liable, Lurch & Co. will reover Monday as a union shop, but the hatters. Executive Committee will not permit the firm's old emicloves to so back to work except on certain conditions, and will frame the agreements under which the men will return. It was understood by the Managers' Association that this firm would reopen as it chose, if a settlement of the labor troubles was not reached in two weeks. The hatting firm of Judd & Dannting, of Bethel, discharges' all of its finishers this morning, because of a casteenment over the bill of prices recently entered into. The firm wanted the men to rescind the agreement, but they refused. About fifty men are out, and the rest of the employes may leave through sympathy. The firm employs 250 hands. This trouble has no connection with the Danbury lockout.

SEEMS LIKELY TO HOLD.

To judge from the present weather indications, New-Yorkers need have no alarm about the ice supply next summer. The cold weather has set in earlier this season than for a number of years past. A thin coating of ice has covered the Hudson River from Kingston all the way up to Albany, and unless there is a great moderation in the weather the river will be frozen solid from bank to bank at a thickness of from ten to fifteen inches before the middle of January. In case of a thaw, however, this first formation of ice will become broken up, and will make extremely hard cutting on account of the unevenness. A Tribune reporter saw a number of icemen yesterday, and the opinion saw a number of icemen yesterday, and the opinion was prevalent among them that the cold snap would last sufficiently long to form a substantial covering of ice on Hudson River which could not be broken up in the first thaw.

One of them said to the reporter: "Many people seem to have the idea that we icemen are always looking for an excuse to put up the price of ice. The fact of the matter is, no one rejoices more at a good ice harvest than the icemen themselves. There is nothing no disastrous to our business as a poor ice crop. We are only too glad to enlarge the market for ice, and that can only be done by lowering the price. Three summers ago, when there was an ice famine, a number of ice companies were reined, and the strongest were only able to pull through by their heavy financial backing. The indications at present are that we will

World's Fair?



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ICE SKATES, 50 Cents. Others at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$5.00.

SLEDS, TOBOGGANS, SNOW SHOES. Note .- Call and see our new store, 15 and 17 Beekman Street, in Holiday Dress.

Toys and Games for the Holidays. PECK & SNYDER,

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Research helders of felt.

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C. RINCK, Liou Michigan St., Buffalo, N. 7.

THE COLD WEATHER HAS SET IN EARLY AND

SEEMS LIKELY TO BOLD.

C. FINCK Low Mebigan St., Buffalo, N. 7.

A baye one of the best ice harvests we have had in a number of years. The cold weather has set in at the richt time, and it has come in such a way as to believe, from our long experience in the matter, that it has come to stay, anyway, forg chalping to the people in this city.

"The waters here seen to be arrowing later and later every year. It was no unusual thing ten years ago for the Hudson Fiver to be well frozen in by Thanksgiving Day, Now, because there is an unusually encouraging sign."

A CREW THOUGHT TO HAVE PERISHED, Edgartown, Mass., Dec. 11.—The hull of the schooner Mary Lymburner, of Bangor, has drifted ashore at Edgartown, South Beach, Ess drifted ashore at Edgartown, South Beach, She left Tarpaulin Cove December 5. Her cargo was lumber for New-York, and Captain Pickett and his crew are supposed to have perished.

FOREVER LOST TO THE WORLD.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Yes, I wrote a play once," said the reporter in the long brown overcoat, refilling his pipe.

"Did it ever get out on you?" Inquired the reporter with the Pete McCoy noce.

"I wrote it," said the other, "under an inspiration such as comes to a man only once or twice in a lifetime. Wrote it nearly all at one sitting."

"Were you doing it on a bet?" asked the reporter with the big opal in his necktie, "or how was it?"

"I put that play in a drawer after I had written it.

it "And it's there yet?" suggested the night police reporter.

With a heavy sigh the reporter in the long brown ulster rasped a match across the sole of his shoe, lit his pipe, and looked with gloomy, lack-lustre eye at the smoke curling sluggishly above his head.

"I put that play in a drawer," he said, slowly, "the mice got at it and are up the third act—and I—I didn't rewrite it. The inspiration never came again!"



-Pearline. The first washing-compound ever made, and the best. Proved to be absolutely harmless to anything that is

washed-both by the women who have used it for years, and by scientific tests. But the enormous demand for Pearline-tor something that will save work and yet be safe to use, has started a host of washing pow-ders, all imitations of Pearline.

They ought to make women think. If you can get risky help from a poor imitation, why not get safe help from the original and the best? If you used the cheapest washing powder for a year, instead o. Pearline, you couldn't save enough to pay your loss in one rumed JAMES PYLE, New York garment